

*Thorsutë (Thorsutian)*  
*Mos*

## Introduction | Prezantin

Thorsutian, a constructed language, contains an Indo-European influence. It's grammatical influences stem from many European languages including Czech and Armenian. It's orthography influences come from Czech, Albanian and other European languages (mostly Slavic). This being the third conlang I've made, I personally strived to make a conlang not have a very complicated grammatical structure so it would be easier to use and learn, but still retain that kind of structure. In a way Thorsutian is connected to my previous conlang, Musmeh. However, there are many differences and revisions enough to classify it as a different language. Thorsutian is the official language of the Republic of Thorsutia.

## Orthography | Othrografe

Letter	Ipa	Example
A(a)	/a/	father
B(b)	/b/	boat
C(c)	/k'/	tic
Ç(ç)	/tʃ/	church
D(d)	/d/	door
E(e)	/ɛ/	bed
Ē(ē)	/ə/	above
F(f)	/f/	fen
G(g)	/g/	goat
H(h)	/h/	house
I(i)	/i/	meal
J(j)	/j/	yes
K(k)	/k/	kick
L(l)	/l/	leaf
M(m)	/m/	mouse
N(n)	/n/	nose
O(o)	/ɔ/	mole
P(p)	/p/	post
R(r)	/r/	-----
Rr(rr)	/ʁ/	like "Paris" in French
S(s)	/s/	slow
Sh(sh)	/ʃ/	show
T(t)	/tʰ/	tip
Ṭ(ṭ)	/ts/	cats
U(u)	/u/	lune
V(v)	/v/	vote
X(x)	/dz/	adze
Z(z)	/z/	zone
Zs(zs)	/ʒ/	vision

### Combinations :

ljë -- /ɬ/ -- **million**

një -- /ɲ/ -- **onion**

dzs -- /dʒ/ -- **judge**

th -- /θ/ -- **thin**

t + ʈ = /tʰ/

### Constants

Stops: / p b t g k m n /

Fricative: / f h sh d v z s z s rr /

Approximant: / j r l /

Affricate: / tʃ ʃ x /

Ejectives: / c /

### Vowels

/ a, e, ë, i, o, u, /

### Consonant Clustering

Consonant clustering in Thorsutian is frequent. For example (“mhlbacur” “to keep”) has four consonants in a row that are still feasible to pronounce. (Notice the emphasis put on the “h”) However, some consonant clustering is broken up frequently by (ë).

### More Notes

- If a word ends with (ë) , it is usually pronounced with the least stress. However, it is still important for it to be pronounced.
- The (r) is rolled more profoundly in the beginning especially after a consonant. For example, (str...), (tr...), (re...).
- (s) is pronounced with less stress, for example : city instead of sin

## **Morphology | Gramaxika**

### Nouns | Ëmatës

#### Definite and Indefinite articles

Definite and Indefinite articles are inferred from the subject. Therefore no such articles are necessary.

Nouns have two genders, masculine and feminine. There is a certain pattern in recognizing those words.

The cases are:

Nominative

Subject  
The *boy* is happy.

Genitive  
Possession  
The *boy's* toy.

Accusative  
Direct Object  
The boy hit the *girl*.

Ablative  
Accompaniment  
The boy walks with the *girl*.

Instrumental  
The boy writes with the *pen*.

Degree  
The boy is bigger than the *girl*.

Motion Away  
The boy comes from the *city*.

Vocative is always the same as nominative so I will pardon it. To express words in the Locative case prepositions are used.

Masculine nouns will always end in consonants. Most of the time they will end in the consonants: (d, ç, s, t, r, n, k).

Our example word will be (marod – man)

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom.	marod	Nom.	marodēs
Gen.	marod <b>i</b>	Gen.	marod <b>iv</b>
Acc.	marod <b>en</b>	Acc.	marod <b>ēk</b>
Abl.	marod <b>u</b>	Abl.	marod <b>uṭ</b>

Feminine nouns will always end in vowels (a, e, ě, u)

Our example word will be (dicině – woman)

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom.	dicině	Nom.	dicině <b>sh</b>
Gen.	dicin <b>je</b>	Gen.	dicině <b>tje</b>
Acc.	dicině	Acc.	dicině <b>sh</b>
Abl.	dicin <b>ud</b>	Abl.	dicině <b>ṭu</b>

Pretty straight forward, there are some pattern and correlations between the declining sequence that might help you remember. An important thing to remember is that in the

Feminine accusative is always the same as its nominative respectively. There are a few exceptions for masculine and feminine endings.

## **Adjectives | Shpedës**

Adjectives conform to the nouns they modify.

### Useful Rule to Remember:

If masculine ends in -s or -d than feminine version ends in -të (without the -s or -d)

If masculine ends in ç than feminine version ends in -a (added on)

If masculine ends in n than feminine version ends in -e (added on)

(barbabis, barbabitë – equal)

(drajtun, drajtune – right)

(tanaç, tanaça – dry)

barbabisu marodu – with the equal man

barbabitud dicinud – with the equal women

### Adverbs

Adverbs are indeclinable and therefore straightforward.

To make an adverb take the masculine form of the adjective (singular and nominative of course) and add -oçu to make it an adverb. Therefore:

Luved -- happy

Luvedoçu -- happily

### Demonstrative Adjectives | Demosdrëdës Shpedës

Demonstrative adjectives act as regular adjectives.

Ked/ketë – This

Çad/çatë -- That

## **Prepositions | Narçvelish**

Some cases not used include the locative and dative. In order to express words in that manner you have to use certain prepositions.

ën – on (locative)

zgo – at (locative)

per – for

në – in

## Personal Pronouns| Veçvudës Pirmarës

The declining is irregular, but it retains a certain pattern.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular

I	je
my	jen
me (acc)	jeṭ
with me	jil

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular

you	ti
your	tin
you(acc.)	tiṭ
with you	til

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular (Masculine)

he	en
his	enan
him	enu
with him	enë

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular (Feminine)

she	ëna
her	ënan
her (acc.)	ënu
with her	ën

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular (Neuter/Reference to objects)

it	an
it's	anun
it (acc.)	anu
with it	anë

### 1<sup>st</sup> Person Plural

we	maṭ
our	man

us	maṭu
with us	manu

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Person Plural (formal)

you	xje
your	xjen
you (acc.)	xjeṭ
with you	xjil

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Plural

they	esh
their	eshan
them	eshu
with them	eshë

## Conjunctions | Lihdjotash

Here are some essential conjunctions:

e – and

zdi – but

sëpcu – because

rri – or

## Verbs | Façirës

The infinitive form of verbs is always written with a –ur prefix. For example, jatur is equivalent to (to give).

### Present

Singular	Plural
je jatēm	maṭ jatēmi
ti jatis	xje jatisu
en/ena/an jat	esh jatiç

### Perfect

Singular	Plural
je jatom	maṭ jatomī
ti jatos	xje jatosu
en/ena/an jatēn	esh jatoç

### Plu-perfect

add rri before the past verb so – je rri jatom – I had gave

Future

Singular	Plural
je <b>cu</b> jatēm	maṭ <b>cu</b> jatēmi
ti <b>cu</b> jatis	xje <b>cu</b> jatisu
en/ena/an <b>cu</b> jat	esh <b>cu</b> jatiç

Note if the verb starts with a vowel you drop the “u” so the prefix is only –c.

Note in the future there is a slight pause between the “cu” and the verb. However, because of the sound shift the pause comes naturally in some people.

### Passive voice

To form construct an idea into passive voice you have to add –iz to the end of the verb that you want to express the passive voice.

Marod jat – The man gives (active)

Marod jatiz – The man is given (passive)

### Conditional Mood

The conditional mood is used when an event’s realization depends on a certain condition.

For example:

I would buy the toy if I had money.

To express the conditional mood in Thorsutian, you must provide the specific conditional inflexion. In order to do that you have to add: ojl to the end of the verb expressing the condition and it is important to insert “xirr” in the place of if (instead of xi)

Therefore:

Je arrilēm**ojl** dada **xirr** camom**ojl** pithre – I would buy the toy if I had money

### Verb “to be” “ëdur”

The only irregular verb:

Present

Singular	Plural
je ëm	maṭ ëdi
ti ës	xje ëdu
en/ena/an ëd	esh ël

Perfect

Singular	Plural
je ëma	maṭ ëdish
ti ësa	xje ëdush



en/ena/an ěda	esh ěla
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Future

Singular	Plural
je zsěm	mať zsědi
ti zsěs	xje zsědu
en/ena/an zsěd	esh zsěl

### Participles

Remember that participles act just like adjectives!

To form a present active participle:

Take the root of the verb (jat), then add –unať (m) or –una (f)

Jatunať marod – The giving man

Jatuna dicině – the giving woman

To form a perfect participle:

Take the root of the verb (jat), then add -ozid(m) or -ozi (f)

mibozid deť - the closed door

mibozi cingarta -- the closed book

### Imperatives

Take the root of the verb (jat) and add –ul if singular or –ule if plural.

jatul! – Give boy

jatule! – Give boys

### **Style | Stil**

#### Word-Order

The word order is Subject – Verb – Object, however this order is flexible during speech.

Writing is usually done in the SVO format.

Sentences tend to be a little longer than English sentences.

#### Sentence Construction

Sentence construction is pretty straight-forward since it follows the SVO format.

However, there are differences here and there including this example:

English: the children of the school

Thorsutian: the school's children

Here the Thorsutian literal translation makes sense, sometimes it won't. But basically the "of" notation to show possession is not recognized in Thorsutian.

#### Negation

It's pretty simple:

Marod jat – the man gives

Marod ër jat – the man does not give

“ër” negates the verb, it is always before the verb it negates

### Reading

Texts are usually read with a rather passive voice putting an emphasis on vowels especially vowels in the beginning of the word.

### Question Words

How? – Cac?

What? – Shto?

Why? – Tëse?

When? – Kur?

Where? – Ki

Who? – Cus?

### **Sample Text | Pithorre Tekst**

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

*(Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

Gilma nijedzsa cestedës ël tëliç liredës e barbabisës në dignosa e drjatunës. Esh ël pavancoçiz areşjetënu e vednjëtu e dahiç veprjour zdi në shpirtud vëlazmje.